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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

GUAR GLOBAL, LTD.,

v.

Plaintiff(s),

Case No. 2:13-CV-873 JCM (CWH)

ORDER

CHARLES BERNARD KELSO aka CHARZ KELSO,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is plaintiff's motion for default judgment. (Doc. # 19).

Plaintiff moves the court to enter default judgment against defendant Charles Bernard Kelso (aka Charz Kelso). (*Id.*). Plaintiff filed a certificates of service with the court for Kelso's last known addresses in Hong Kong. (Docs. ## 6, 7). Defendant has not filed an answer to the complaint and the deadline date for filing an answer has passed. Plaintiff filed a motion for entry of clerk's default, and the clerk of the court entered default against defendant. (Docs. ## 8 & 11).

Default judgment is appropriate "when a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise. . ." Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(a). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) provides that "a court may enter a default judgment after the party seeking default applies to the clerk of the court as required by subsection (a) of this rule." Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(b)(2).

Obtaining a default judgment entails two steps: "first, the party seeking a default judgment must file a motion for entry of default with the clerk of a district court by demonstrating that the opposing party has failed to answer or otherwise respond to the complaint, and, second, once the clerk has entered a default, the moving party may then seek entry of a default judgment against the

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defaulting party." See UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Stewart, 461 F. Supp. 2d 837, 840 (S.D. Ill. 2006).

Where a party has not been properly served, there is no basis for a court to enter default judgment.

See Fairly v. Potter, 2003 WL 402261, *4 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

The choice whether to enter a default judgment lies within the discretion of the trial court. *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.3d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). In the determination of whether to grant a default judgment, the trial court should consider the seven factors articulated in *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). These factors are: (1) the possibility of prejudice to plaintiff if default judgment is not entered, (2) the merits of the claims, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the amount of money at stake, (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, (6) whether default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the policy favoring a decision on the merits. *Id.* In applying these *Eitel* factors, "the factual allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true." *Geddes v. United Fin. Group*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4 governs the service of the summons and complaint. Where, as in the instant case, plaintiff seeks to serve an individual in a foreign country, Rule 4(f) permits service "by any internationally agreed means of service that is reasonably calculated to give notice, such as those authorized by the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents." Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(1). Rule 4(m) imposes a 120-day limit on domestic service but specifically exempts service on individuals in a foreign country. *See Guifu Li v. A Perfect Day Franchise, Inc.*, 281 F.R.D. 373, 388 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (stating that "[t]he plain language of Rule 4(m) clearly exempts service in a foreign country.").

Plaintiff has properly complied with Rule 55. Defendant has not appeared and answered, even though defendant has been served. The deadline date for filing an answer has expired. After considering the *Eitel* factors, the court finds it appropriate to enter default judgment against the defendant.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion for default judgment (doc. # 19) be, and the same hereby, is GRANTED.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECRRED that plaintiff shall prepare and file an appropriate judgment for the court's signature. DATED July 16, 2015.

James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge